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10/788,429	02/27/2004	Sun-Dong Lee	P2009US00	6998

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EXAMINER	
CASCA, FRED A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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PATENT@PARK-LAW.COM

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/788,429	LEE, SUN-DONG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	FRED A. CASCA	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 March 2011*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-14 and 18-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-14 and 18-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on March 02, 2011. Claims 1-2, 4-14 and 18-28 are still pending in the present application. **This Action is made FINAL.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1-2, 4-14 and 18-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Independent claims 1 and 8, 11 and 18 have been amended to contain new matter. The phrase, *"the personal computer displays a content of the incoming message when the second* noti*fication message is received,"* has not been described in the specification. The applicant has not disclosed where in the specification this limitation is described.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4, 8-14, 18-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1) and further in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431 B1) and further in view of Nance et al (US 2002/0111167 A1)

Referring to claim 1, Nguyen discloses an incoming message alarming system (Figures 1-4, Par. 7 and abstract, "setting up an incoming call"), comprising

a wireless communication system (Fig. 1-2 and Par. 7, "mobile switching center", "MSC-3", "BS-2") to transmit an incoming message to a called mobile communication terminal (Fig. 1-2, and Par. 7-8, 16, "MSC-1", "called MS"), and to transmit a first notification message including an identification of a calling mobile communication terminal (Fig. 1-3 and paragraphs 7 and 8, and 16, 26 and 27, "notifying the called MS that the incoming voice call is waiting, determining whether the called MS accepted the incoming voice call, and delivering the incoming voice call to the called MS", "the call may then be routed to voice mail, or an announcement made to the calling MS that the called MS is not available," note that the first notification is the signaling received from the BS-2 by the Message Center (MC) 27 and HLR 15), and

a messenger service system (Fig. 1-3 and Par. 7, 8, 16, "Message Center," "HLR 15") to receive the first notification message from the wireless communication system (Fig. 1-3, and Par. 7, 8, 16, note that the first notification message is the signaling received from the BS-2 by the Message Center (MC) 27 and HLR 15 as described in Figure 3)

and to send a second notification message, the second notification message to provide notification that the called mobile communication terminal is receiving the incoming message (paragraph 7-8, 16 and 26, "In order to notify the called MS the there is an incoming voice call, the HLR 15 sends a notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", "the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS) message containing a Data Waiting Indicator", note that the second notification is the signaling from the HLR 15 to the called MS. Further note that the sending of the "data waiting indicator" by MC is also equivalent to the second notification message),

wherein the incoming message comprises voice communications or data communications (abstract, paragraphs 4, and 6-8, "voice call", "data").

Nguyen does not specifically disclose that the sending of the second notification message is to a personal computer, and the personal computer displays a content of the incoming message when the second notification message is received

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses a message server (messenger) sending a notification message to a called party's personal computer (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, particularly col. 5, lines 1-6, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network") and the personal

computer displays a content of the incoming message when the second notification message is received (Col. 5, lines 24-37, "the message server 180 may present the called party with a list of the stored messages displaying a portion of the contents of each message or the date/time that each message was received," note that the second notification is the signaling from the message server to the personal computer. Further note that the called party is presented with a list of messages where a portion of the contents of each message is displayed intrinsically by the personal computer).

An advantage of sending an incoming call notification and the contents of the message to a subscriber's personal computer is to enable the subscriber of the mobile terminal to still obtain notifications and contents of messages even when the mobile subscriber is unable to obtain his/her messages/notifications via his/her mobile terminal, e.g., the subscriber may be in an environment where radio signaling is suppressed, or the battery on his/her mobile terminal is dead ... etc.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently allowing the subscriber of a mobile terminal to receive incoming message notifications and message contents to a personal computer so that the subscriber is able to obtain his/her messages even when his/her mobile terminal is unavailable/unable to obtain those notifications/messages adequately, and thus providing better service and increasing subscriber satisfaction.

The above combination does not literally state that the notification message provides notification that the called mobile communication terminal is **currently** receiving the incoming message.

In the same field of endeavor, Nance discloses this limitation (see Par. 27, "real time notification .... to answer the currently incoming call"). An advantage of real time notification for current incoming call is to ascertain that responding to an urgent or important call is not delayed.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination by incorporating the teachings of Nance in the format claimed, for the purpose allowing the subscriber to respond to current important incoming calls even when the subscriber is unable to receive the call notification via a mobile terminal.

Referring to claim 2, the combinations of Nguyen//Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the wireless communication system comprises a base station for receiving the incoming message, a mobile switching center for transmitting the first notification message to the messenger service system, and a home location register for storing location information of a called subscriber, subscriber information representing whether or not the called subscriber is an incoming message alarming service subscriber, and flag information indicating an activation state of the incoming message alarming service (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-27, 31 and 33, "BS-1", "BS-2", "MSC-1", "MSC-2", "HLR", note that the subscriber is informed of the messages, hence a flag is inherently indicating the activation state of the incoming call, "notification", "SMS", "Data

Waiting Indicator"). "HLR", note that the HLR inherently comprises the database where the database has IP information about the subscribers in its domain).

Referring to claim 23, the combinations of Nguyen//Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the messenger service system comprises a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of a called subscriber corresponding to the called mobile communication terminal (Troen-Krasnow, Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5,line 1-65, col. 6, lines 1-47, "the message server 180 receives the telephone call and reads the original called number, such as he Dialed Number Identification Service . . to identify the called party (step 315), "the message server 180 sends a notification to the called party . . . to the called party's personal computer", "network 400 may include an Internet", note the called party is identified according the number that was dialed, thus a messenger information database exists and stores the a messenger ID of the called party. Further, a message notification is sent to the called party's personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is inherent that IP address of the called party is found and used so that the notification message is sent to the called party's computer. Hence, it is inherent that messenger information database exists for storing IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber); and a messenger server for receiving the first notification message from the wireless communication system and for sending the second notification message, wherein the personal computer corresponds to the IP address (Troen-Krasnow, Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5,line 1-65, col. 6, lines 1-47, note that a message notification is sent to the called party's personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is inherent a messenger server exits for

receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing the messenger service system to comprise a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber and a messenger server for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of identifying the called party accurately through the Internet and sending notification via user's computer, and allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 4, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 23, and further disclose the messenger server stores use information or whether to use an incoming message service alarming service in the messenger information database (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claims 9 and 14, the combination of Nguyen//Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the wireless communication system and the messenger service system of claims 8 and 11, and further disclose information in the first notification message is or the second notification message comprises an identification of the called mobile communication terminal and an identifications of a calling mobile communication terminal (see the rejection of claim 1).

Referring to claim 11, Nguyen discloses a messenger service system (Figures 1-4, Par. 7 and abstract, "setting up an incoming call") comprising a messenger information database to store an IP address and a messenger ID of a called subscriber (Fig. 2-4 and Par. 16, 7 and 8, and 16, 26 and 27); and a messenger server to send a second notification message (Fig. 2-4 and Par. 16, 7 and 8, and 16, 26 and 27, "notifying the called MS that the incoming voice call is waiting, determining whether the called MS accepted the incoming voice call, and delivering the incoming voice call to the called MS", "the call may then be routed to voice mail, or an announcement made to the calling MS that the called MS is not available"); wherein the second notification message provides notification that a called mobile communication terminal of the called subscriber is receiving an incoming message transmitted to a wireless communication system (Fig. 2-4 and Par. 16, 7 and 8, and 16, 26 and 27, "In order to notify the called MS the there is an incoming voice call, the HLR 15 sends a notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", "the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS) message containing a Data Waiting Indicator", note that the second notification is the signaling from the HLR 15 to the called MS. Further note that the sending of the "data waiting indicator" by MC is also equivalent to the second notification message), and wherein the wireless communication system comprises a base station to receive the incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal (Fig. 2-3 and the corresponding descriptions); and a mobile switching center to receive the incoming message from the base station and to transmit a first notification message to the messenger service system (Fig. 2-3 and the corresponding descriptions and the rejection of claim 1 above).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose that the sending of the second notification message is to a personal computer corresponding to an IP address, and the personal computer displays a content of the incoming message when the second notification message is received

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses a message server (messenger) sending a notification message to a called party's personal computer (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, particularly col. 5, lines 1-6, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network") and the personal computer displays a content of the incoming message when the second notification message is received (Col. 5, lines 24-37, "the message server 180 may present the called party with a list of the stored messages displaying a portion of the contents of each message or the date/time that each message was received").

An advantage of sending an incoming call notification and the contents of the message to a subscriber's personal computer is to enable the subscriber of the mobile terminal to still obtain notifications of messages and the contents of the messages even when the mobile subscriber is unable to obtain his/her messages/notifications via his/her mobile terminal, e.g., the subscriber may be in an environment where radio signaling is suppressed, or the battery on his/her mobile terminal is dead ... etc.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently allowing the subscriber of a mobile terminal to receive incoming message

notifications and message contents to a personal computer so that the subscriber is able to obtain his/her messages even when his/her mobile terminal is unavailable/unable to obtain those notifications/messages adequately, and thus providing better service and increasing subscriber satisfaction.

The above combination does not literally state that the notification message provides notification that the called mobile communication terminal is currently receiving the incoming message.

In the same field of endeavor, Nance discloses this limitation (see Par. 27, "real time notification .... to answer the currently incoming call"). An advantage of real time notification for current incoming call is to ascertain that responding to an urgent or important call is not delayed.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination by incorporating the teachings of Nance in the format claimed, for the purpose allowing the subscriber to respond to current important incoming calls even when the subscriber is unable to receive the call notification via a mobile terminal.

Referring to claims 8 and 18, claims 8 and 18 define a wireless communication system and a method for alarming an incoming message reciting features analogous to the message alarming system defined by claim 11 (as rejected above). Thus, the combinations of Nguyen//Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose all elements of claims 8 and 18.

Referring to claim 10, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the wireless communication system of claim 8, and further disclose the mobile switching center stores the first notification message (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23).

Referring claim 12, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the second notification message is transmitted through the internet to the personal computer (Troen-Krasnow, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 13, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the messenger service system of claim 11, and further discloses the messenger server stores the second notification message (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 19, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the method of claim 18, and further disclose the step of transmitting a first notification message further comprises receiving the incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal; and determining an activation state of an incoming message alarming service (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-24).

Referring to claim 20, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the method of claim 18, and further discloses the step of providing notification comprises determining if a called subscriber has logged in to an incoming messenger alarming service (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 7-10, 16-19, and 21-23).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose transmitting the incoming message alarming information to a personal computer, and displaying on the personal computer an incoming

message alarming window indicating that the called mobile communication terminal is receiving the incoming message as claimed.

Troen-Krasnow teaches transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival (col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the combo by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing an efficient notification system.

Referring to claim 21, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the method of claim 19, and further discloses the step of transmitting a first notification message further comprises storing the first notification message (see rejection of claim 1).

Referring to claim 22, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the method of claim 20, and further discloses storing the second notification message (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 24, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the system of claim 11 and further disclose the messenger server includes messenger server database (Nguyen, figures 1-4, col. 7-10, 16-19 and 21-24).

Referring to claims 25 and 26, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the systems of claims 9 and 14, and further disclose the first notification message or the second notification message comprises a data message (Nguyen, abstract, paragraphs 7 and 8, rejection of claim 1)

5. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), further in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431 B1), further in view of Nance (US 20010043591) and still further in view of Shiraogawa et al (US 2004/0253975 A1).

Referring to claim 5, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 4.

Nguyen do not disclose flag information is updated by the use information in the format claimed by applicant.

However, flag updating is common in communication system, particularly in TCP header where flags are continually updated according to communication status, as Shiraogawa discloses flag updating in response to data transfer status (paragraph 52).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination in the format claimed and consequently providing flag

information stored in the wireless communication system and indicating an activation state of the incoming alarming service for the purpose of providing a more communication system.

Referring to claim 6, the combinations of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance/Shiraogawa disclose the alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server transmits the second notification message to the personal computer when the incoming message alarming service has been activated (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23, Troen-Krasnow, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50)

Referring to claim 7, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance/Shiraogawa disclose the incoming message alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server stores the second notification message when the incoming message alarming system has is not activated (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23, and Troen-Krasnow, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50).

6. Claims 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), further in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431 B1), further in view of Nance (US 20010043591) and still further in view of well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03).

Referring to claim 27, the combination Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance discloses the incoming message alarming system of claim 1,

The above combination is silent on whether or not the messenger service system determines whether a called subscriber is logged into the messenger service system, the called subscriber corresponding to the called mobile communication terminal.

The examiner takes official notice of the fact that it is well known in the art to design a messenger service system for determining whether a called subscriber is logged into the messenger service system, the called subscriber corresponding to the called mobile communication terminal, as claimed.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention modify the above combination in the format claimed for the purpose of providing an efficient communication system

Referring to claim 28, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Nance and Nance discloses the incoming message alarming system of claim 27.

The combination Nguyen does not literally state wherein the messenger service system sends the second notification message if the called subscriber is logged into the messenger service system.

The examiner takes official notice of the fact that sending a notification message based on a subscriber being logged in or not is well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention modify the above combination in the format claimed for the purpose of providing an efficient communication messaging system.

Response to Arguments

Rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-14 and 18-28 under USC 103(a) have been considered but they are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

Rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. 112:

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-14 and 18-28 under USC 112, first paragraph, have been considered and found persuasive, thus the previous rejection of claims under 112, first paragraph, has been withdrawn. However, a new rejection of claims 1-2, 4-14 and 18-28 under the first paragraph U.S.C. 112 has been applied since the independent claims have been amended with a new limitation not described in the specification.

***Reliance on Common Knowledge in the Art or "Well Known"* Prior Art**

9. Since applicant has not traversed the examiner's assertion of official notice in the rejection of claims 27 and 28 above, the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement as applied in the rejection of claims 27 and 28 is taken to be admitted prior art. See MPEP 2144.03.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fred A. Casca whose telephone number is (571) 272-7918. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard, can be reached at (571) 272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Fred A. Casca/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617
/Patrick N. Edouard/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617